The Daily Intelligencer,

FREW & CAMPBELL, Office, 25 & 27 Fourteenth St.,

By Mall, per year, in advance...
six months
three months
Delivered by Carriers, per week...

TERMS OF SEMI-WEEKLY:

The Wheeling & Lake Eric Road

by that document. When we saw that him. With all due justice to Layman, I sail the subscriptions under the Bosser. I think he is doing his part in aiding the relaw had gone by the board, and that thus far the \$5,000 per mile required by Mr. SHANLY had not been pledged, and that the President felt called on to assure the public that care would be taken that the subscriptions already made would not "be expended without fair prospects of ultimate success," we felt that he him self felt that the future of the road was

far from being assured.

The Gazette may belittle the subscription of Wheeling to its heart's content, but the fact nevertheless remains that outside of that subscription there was and is very little bone and sinew in the road For instance, the President in speaking of the operations of the Board o Directors' observes that "the Board have been very much embarassed, in that hitherto the expenses have been met by advances from a few individuals." And again, in speaking of operations slong the line of the road, he says that "active operations have been confined to that part of the line east from Lodi, noth ing of moment having been done to replace by local subscriptions the amount lost by the decision against the BOESEL law." Then again, he says that " under the contract with Mr. SHANLY, and the provisions of a law passed May 5th, 1873, it became necessary to secure authority to increase the capital stock of the company to \$8,700.000, though the issue is not to exceed \$6,200,000." The provis ion in the contract by which this increase in the capital stock became necessary is not explained. We confess that we do not see through it, especially when it is said that only \$6,200,000 is to be issued

We should like to have the Steubenville Gazette, since it has been so swift to disparage the action of our City Council, and to magnify the prospects and re sources of the road by showing the insig Borsel law, the half of \$6,200,000 has been pledged? Will it even show us where one-quarter, or even one-eighth yes, even one sixteenth, of that sum, has been so much as reliably pledged to the road? It is easy to deride the \$300,000 subscription of this city, but it is not by any means so easy to count up \$300,000 elsewhere, all along the line of the road. We wish we could see that Mr. PAUL

could carry out one-half the programme laid down for him by the Gazette. But what is the sense in deceiving ourselves in this matter? We shall certainly con-Wood, and all the other energetic gentlemen connected with the enterprise, may succeed to the uttermost, even far beyond their own expectations; but, despite the most abundant good wishes in their be half, we are convinced that the City of Wheeling did a wise thing in withdrawfug from the enterprise.

TEREH are certain subscribers to the stock of the Chartiers Valley Railroad. running from Washington, Pa., to Pittsburgh, who will not pay up because the depot has not been located within the borough limits of Washington, as required by the charter. Suits have been brought against the following parties:

brought against the following parties:

Robert A Hodgens, Dr. F. J. Le
Moyne, David Aiken, Nelson Vankirk,
Wm. B. M'Kennan, Dr. A. Creigh, A. J.
Caton, Alex. Quail, Dr. Thomas M'Kennan, Estate of Thomas Munce, deceased,
W. B. Bryson, Charles Hayes, James Cotton, Wm. Howe, Wm. J. Munce, Andrew
Brady, S. B. Hayes, Nathan Baker, Gust.
Lonkert, J. N. Hainer, Wm. D. Andrews,
James Hamilton, Robert Andrews, and
Geo. F. M'Combs.

These suits for the recovery of individ-These suits for the recovery of individual subscriptions remind us that the

Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Keniucky railroad is now bringing suits against various parties in Brooke county who are in arrears and refusing to pay their sub- ably injured. scriptions. The ground upon which some of them refuse to pay is that it was understood at the time of making their subscriptions that they were not to be called on for them. In other words, that their names were put down aimply to encourage the enterprise and induce other people either to subscribe themselves or wote for a county subscription.

In the approaching session of the German Imperial dlet the government party will have about 260 votes, and the oppo-



VOL. XXII:

WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1874.

NO. 147.

The Intelligencer.

Your contributor, Layman, certainly descrees credit for his candor and honesty.

The Wheeling & Lake Eric Road.

The Steubenville Gazette somewhat day's issue (7th inst.,) he comes out bold-day's issue (7th inst.,) he comes out bold-The Steucervine Course somewhat day's issue (7th inst.,) he comes out boild subscription of the city of Wheeling to on the Lord's supper—a position when the Wheeling & Lake Eric road was at best of no great importance to that company, and the loss of it will not even cause a "riffle" in the building of the road.

The Steucervine Course Steven and the supper—a position when the Wheeling to on the Lord's supper—a position when the General Convention, met with the most decided disapproval, not only of Low churchmen, but even of such representatives of the High Church party as Dr. Paddock, now Bishop of Massachucause a "riffle" in the building of the road.

It tells us that "the leading man in the projection of that and the road from Hopedale to New Lisbon, A. B. PAUL, Esq., will with his conditions, keep on the even tenor of their way, and forget that Wheeling ever talked about a \$300,000 ing. to even tenor of their way, and forget that is simply remarkable. Without attempting the road in the sample of their way, and forget that is my body" must be understood literally inguited to the road for the ro

Wheeling ever talked about a \$800,000 ing to argue the question with him, for I suppose one taking his position. We do not see that there is any call inconvincible. I simply ask him, what right has he to take. "This is my body," literally, and I am the door," figuracomment in regard to the repeal of our comment in regard to the repeal of our tively. If the one is taken literally, why subscription, but its language is a mere may not the other? Christ is only present in the Sacrament by His spirit in the heart of taste to which we make no heart of the faithful recipient. Again, Layman mentions the "abused Ritualist," hsppy to know that Mr. Paul. can build with whom, I presume, he is in entire the Wheeling. Our fear all along differentism, but what indifferentism he the sid of Wheeling. Our fear all along has been that even with the sid of Wheeling he could not do it. This fear was not at all allayed by reading the report of the President lately published. Indeed it was rather increased by that document. When we saw that him with all document. When we saw that him with all document.

> FURNACE MATTHES.-The fires have been lit in the Bellaire furnace, but the blast is not yet on.

They are getting 18 tons of iron per day at the Martinsville furnace and using only Rush Run coke. Owing to a difficulty between the railroads and shippers, no Connellsville coke is coming forward

At Mingo they are getting from 88 to 40 tons of iron per day and using half Steubenville and half Connellsville coke. The Steubenville furnace is still idle. At the election on Tuesday Mr. WM. DUNLAP was elected President, W. H. Mooney Treasurer, and W. R. DRAKE

HERE are the ten commandments of

First-Thou shalt not kill. Second-Thou shalt not take for thyself wha elongs to another.

Third—Thou shalt not break the law

hasity.

Fourth—Thou shalt not lie.

Fifth—Thou shalt not slander,

Sixth—Thou shalt not speak of injuries.

Secenth—Thou shalt not excite quarrels.

Kighth—Thou shalt not hate

Ninth—Have faith in holy writings.

Tenth—Bolieve in immortality. Not a bad lot.

NEW YORK CITY.

New York, Feb. 11.—At a meeting of the Cheap Transportation Association yea-terday information was given that the People's Freight Road would soon be built across the continent, which would be managed in the interest of the people, and that after the work is fairly begun it

will be completed in three years.

J. White, of Cleveland, was introduced, and explained why flour could not be profitably sent from the West to New York for shipment to the coast—the cost being thirty cents per barrel greater than via Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The Committee on Terminal Facilities milicance of our subscription, tell us how recommended a system of capacious waremuch of the \$6,300,000 has been pledged houses at the the terminus of the railway in any reliable shape? Will it inform us when and where, since the repeal of the which will prevent the diversion of the strain trade. the grain trade.

THE DIFFERENCE.

W. A. A. Corsey, Secretary of the In-ternational Association, says the Interna-tionals of the United States and Great Britain differ from those combined in Europe, in that while the latter are willing to everturn the Government by revoject and aims, which were equality of all and stoppage of exactions of capital and oppression of working men, could be es-tablished by means of the ballot.

RELIEF OF THE POOR. The President of the Produce Exchange has been requested by the members to convene that body to consider what steps can be taken for the relief of the poor of

this city.

A letter from Paris says that the recent suspension of the greatest of French Catholic papers, L'Universe, was at the instance of Prince Bismarck, furnishes striking proof of how complete is the sub-serviency of the French Government to German orders.

WHISKY CRUSADE TO BE INAUGURATED IN NEW YORK.

A crusade against whisky has already been seriously discussed in leading tem-perance and religious circles, the decision whether an effort is to be made, will dewhether an error is to be made, will de-pend upon the result of the Temperance Conference now being held at Albany, attended by most of the temperance lead-ers of the State. In this city there is an unusual activity among all the temper-ance organizations of the State Temper-ance Alliance. New Jersey also has the subject under consideration.

COLUMBUS.

Fatal Accident.

Columbus, O., Eeb. 11.—George A. Needles, farmer, residing near this city, while attempting to dismount from his horse, was thrown down and trampled horse, was thrown down and trampled on, breaking his ribs, one of which pene-trated his lungs, injuring him so that he died to-night.

ENOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED. John Lawson, who lives near Taledo, was knocked down and robbed to-day near Second Avenue. He was consider-

STILL THEY ORGANIZE. A meeting of prominent ladies will be held on Sunday evening to arrange a pro-gramme for the temperance campaign. The plan now talked of is to consider and pan ow talked of is to consider each ward as a town and labor in each by singing and prayer. Some of the most earnest workers favor a combined movement on the General Assembly. They favor the plan of assembling in force in the rotunds of the State House and there sing and pray until the legislators heed their cry.

. LIQUOR DEALERS IN COUNCIL. The liquor dealers held a secret meeting to-night to agree on plan of campaign.

A "Laymans" Article Criticised. BY TELEGRAPH. ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

(By the Western Union Line.

CONGRESS SENATE OF WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT. On motion of Mr. Thurman, the memorial presented by him a few days ago in regard to the government of the District Governor of the District, were taken from the table and referred to the Joint Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the District.

GENERAL HOWARD. The Senate amendments to the joint resolution for a military court of inquiry in the case of Gen. O. O. Howard were taken up and concurred in. They were

herely verbal.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on Mr. Foster, from the Committee on Appropriations, asked leave to report back the substitute for the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the President to inferm the Senate whether any afficer of the United States on duty in South Carolina had been instrumental in procuring legislation in that State to compensate him for service rendered in the discharge of his duty, etc., be passed. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the report of the Commissioner for the Distribution of Rewards, in which for the Distribution of Rewards, in which the name of Major Merrill, of the army, the name of Major Merrini, or the army, appeared as having received \$21,400 for paying those who had committed murders to testify against others. The debate was continued until the morning

our expired. The chair announced as regular order unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill for the withdrawel of twenty-five millions of National Bank currency from those States having an excess, and the reissue of it to States not having their pro

rata currency.

Mr. Bayard moved that the bill be laid aside informally and that a vote be taken on his resolution without further debate. Mr. Patterson objected.
Mr. Bayard's motion was lost and the

esolution went over.

The Chair laid before the Senate communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the decision of the l'reasury in answer to the decision of the Senate yesterday in regard to the coinage of silver to take the place of fractional currency. The Secretary says it will take four years to coin enough silver to replace the fractional currency. Referred.

The regular order, the bill to withdraw \$25,000,000 of the national bank currency, was proceeded with.

The amendment offered by Mr. Sherman to the section authorizing the Company

man to the section authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to issue \$35,000,000 to those States having less than their proportion, and declaring that the Comptrol-ler might do so without waiting for the return of the circulating notes of other banks, was agreed to.

Mr. Merriman moved to strike out the words "twenty-five," relating to the amount to be withdrawn and re-issued, and insert in place thereof "seventy-five." Mr. Logan opposed the passage of the

After a long debate on Mr. Merriman's motion to insert "seventy-five" in the place of "twenty-five," the Senate ad-

> HOUSE. INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, Feb: 11 .- In the House Mr. Lowe, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill extending to Jan: 15 the time within which settlers on the Cherokee strip; in Kansas, may make proof of settlement and payment, deferred payments to bear 5 per cent. interest. Passed.

Mr. Giddings, from the Committee on Grande. Referred. Also a bill for the removal of the Alabama, Anachita, and Macatine Indians from Texas and Louisi-ana to the Creek Nation; in the Indian Territory. Referred.

Mr. Shanks, from the same Committee

arr. Shanks, from the same Committee, reported a bill relative to private contracts or agreements made with Indians prior to the 21st of May, 1872. The bill requires that the contracts should be subjected to the Secretary for official examination, and should be endorsed either as not exhapitant or, fraudiget or see not exhorbitant or fraudulent, or as not exhorbitant or fraudulent, or as being exhorbitant or fraudulent, and un-til contracts are endorsed by the Secre-tary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, their legality must not be recognized by any Government offi-cial. The bill was passed.

Mr. Comingo from the same committee reported a bill to severe more efficient and

reported a bill to secure more efficient ad ministrat ion of Indian affairs. Passed Mr. Averill from the same committee Missions the land in the white earth In-dian reservation in Minnesota, on which is situated its church and other buildings.

ARMY REDUCTION. The Committee on Military Affairs, to-day, considered a bill for the reduction of the army. Whatever reduction may be recommended in the number of regiments it is not proposed to interfere with the pay of either officers or men, or to reduce the number of officers otherwise than as reduction may occur by death or other casulties.

SANBORN CONTRACTS. Mr. Randall in relation to the Sanborn contracts, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish full copies of them as of all schedules, correspondence, and orders of debt relating to them, and statement of the amount paid under

them; by whom, etc.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, objected, and the resolution was not received. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg in the chair, on the

whole, Mr. Acting in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill.

The Speaker stated that he had received a communication from C. H. Roberts, of New York, stating that his time was so engrossed by his duties as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means that he could not serve on the Joint Select Committee on the Africa of the District Committee on the Africa of the District. Committee on the affairs of the District of Columbia. He was, therefore, excused and his collesque, Boss, was appointed in his stead.

Several amendments were offered and rejected, after which the committee rose and reported and the House proceeded to vote on the amendment.

The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Young, extending the time for the presentation of claims to November 1st, 1875. The amendment was agreed to—yeas.164, anys.104.

All the other amendments were agreed to in bulk and the all was list and the sill was reserved.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the crair, on the fortification bill. The discussion of the bill ranged through the whole question of necessity for the forts in concrete and in detail. The testimony of Gen the bill ranged through the whole question of necessity for the forts in concrete and in detail. The testimony of Gen. Sherman, before the committee, was quoted on both sides of the argument, which prompted Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to say that while he had a very high respect for Gen. Sherman as a General he thought him the worst witness he had ever met.

The item of \$30,000 for a fort at Willets Point, New York, was the point of attack by Mr. Holman, who moved to reduce the amount of \$5,000, resting on the statement of Gen. Sherman, that that fort

statement of Gen. Sherman, that that fort would be important in the event of the widening of the channel at Hell Gate, but until then he would not spend a cent on it. The reduction was opposed by Messra. Starkweather, Rellogg, Woodford, Mel-lish, Whitehouse and Wm. R. Robberts.

The amendment was rejected and the full amount, \$30,000, appropriated.

After progressing through about one half of the bill the Committee rose and the House took arecess till half past seven. The evening session to be for the consideration of the bill revising and consolida-

ting the statutes of the State. At the evening session considerable progress was made in the certification of bills. Adjourned.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 11.—In the House this morning, the following bills were passed: Senate bill allowing medical colleges to fix the time for their annual commencement; House bill to prohibit the killing of wild deer between the 1st of December and the 1st of Cetcher. and the 1st of October.

In the House this afternoon the House bill providing for the forfeiture in open court of recognizances when persons either fall to appear and answer or testify in court was pessed. in court, was passed.

Bills were introduced to provide for the

transfer of a case from one township to another when the Justice of the Peace or his friends are interested in the case, and to so amend the building association law as to provide for annual dividends. In the Senate a bill was introduced pre

In the Senate a bill was introduced pre-scribing the rates of taxation for 1874. The following are the rates fixed by the bill: For benevolent and reformatory in-stitutions, nine-tenths of a mill; for inter-est and reduction of the State debt, eighttenths of a mill; for support of the comnon schools, one mill.

This afternoon being the time fixed for the consideration of the elec-tion of Weimer against Welch, for State Treasurer, both gentlemen appeared, and were authorized to appear by counsel. A special committee was appointed to pre-pare a bill for the government of the trial, and to report on Friday alternoon, at which time it was agreed the trial should commence.

Nominated.

HARTFORD, Feb. 11 .- The Republican State Convention met here to-day and nominated Henry B. Harrison for Gover-nor and John G. Waite for Lieutenant Governor.

John Q A. Stone, editor of the Wind-John Q. A. Stone, editor of the Wind-ham county Transcript has been nom-inated Secretary of State, and Hon. Dan-iel P. Nichols, Treasurer of State, and Col. E. P. Packer, Comptroller. A resolution was adopted declaring that the States should be left to regulate their own interests and affairs, and en-dersing the course of the National Ad-

dorsing the course of the National Ad-ministration in reference to the recent ministration in reference to the recent election in Texas; opposing any further increase of paper currency; favoring the early resumption of specie payments, and equal taxation; denouncing land grants to monopolies; demanding prompt punishment of dishonest officials, and strict economy in National and State Green. economy in National and State Govern-ments; favoring the formation of a bureau for the purpose of obtaining statistics and information relative to the condition of the laboring classes tupon which to base proper legislation and submitting the question of revision of the State Conthe question of revision of the blace Cou-stitution to the people. A telegram was received from Mr. Harrison accepting the nomination for Governor, and the Convention adjourned sine dis.

Indians on the War Path.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 11.—Telegrams from Fort Laramie states that the mail carrier from the Red Cloud Agency, with an In-dian escort has just arrived and brings information that Frank Appleton, who was acting Indian Agent in absence of Agent Saville, was shot on Wednesday night by Minnecouyn, a Sloux. The same night fourteen mules were ctolen same night fourteen muses were etolen from a Government freighter named Chas, Geoseon, within three miles of the Agency. At White Clay, the Indians have driven off the beef herders and taken charge, saying they will do their own issuing. The corpse of Mr. Appleton was left with the Agency Doctor for Fort Laramie. The Doctor says he will not return to be made a target of will not return to be made a target of.

Troops have been telegragued for and the greatest excitement prevails. A large fire was seen in the direction of the Red Gloud agency last evening and it has probably been burned ere this, as there appears to be a general uprising. The bodies of Lieut. Robinson and Corporal Coleman have just arrived at Fort Lara-mie in a mutilated condition. Capt. Egan's command expected to arrive at the fort to night, as the indians crossed back to the agency the same day of the massacre The Indian policy is now bearing fruit.

mie in a mutilisted condition. Capt. Egan's command expected to arrive at the fort to night, as the indians croised back as to the agency the same day of the massacre The Indian Policy is now bearing fruit.

United States Bolalers Massacred

Mear Ft. Laramie.

Chavenne, Feb. 11.—Information telegraphed from Ft. Laramie states that on a monday Lieut. Robinson, 14th Infantry, Corporal Coleman, Company K, 2nd Cavalry, were surrounded by forty or fifty Indians near the saw mill, ten miles from Ft. Laramie and murdered. Their bodies on the were found yesterfay, riddled with bullets and arrows, but not otherwise mutine the command of Capt. Egan and Lieut. Allison have been sent in pursuit of the folding of the Horse Shoe Creek, singing and dancing the scale phance. The Slows are reported as radding in almost every direction, burning ranches, murdering ranchmen and stealing stock. A coupany of cavalry, under the command of Capt. We acknowledge the Indians have been driving in section men and stealing stock. A coupany of cavalry, under the command of Capt. We acknowledge the Indians have been driving in section men and stealing stock. A coupany dreated to force their way into a house the frail lies in the bitterness of control and the Indians have been driving in section men and stealing stock. A coupany of cavalry, under the command of Capt. We acknowledge the Indians have been driving in section men and stealing stock. A coupany dreated to force their way into a house here Isat night, and in a quarrel which as followed, one of them, John Young, was shot dead by Albert Holms, the alleged husband of one of the occupant of the house, are reported as radding in almost every direction; burning ranches, murdering ranchmen and stealing stock. A coupany direction, burning ranches, murdering ranchmen and stealing stock. A coupany direction is the serious for the weak, restrain on the Union Pacific Kaliroad, where the brakemen of the Midland rallroad attempted to force their way into a house here Isat night, and in a quarrel w

All the other amendments were agreed to in bulk and the bill was passed. The House then went into the business followed, one of them, John Young, was on the Speaker's table and referred the shot dead by Albert. Houses, the alleged by, every patron as the right, as a free leaven bills thereof to their appropriate house;

of the Committee on resolutions, presented by Mr. Wardlow, of Florida, and adopted. It was as follows:

"Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

First, United by strong and faithful ties of agriculture, we mutually resolve to laber for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

Second, We heartily endorse the motto, 'In essentials unity, in non-essentials lib-

'In essentials unity; in non-essentials lib-erty, in all things charity.'

Third, We shall endeavor to advance

our cause by accomplishing the following objects:
To develope a better and higher man-

hood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate our laws and emulate each other; to labor to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate; to buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms sell-sustaining; to diversify our crops and crop no more than we can call. crops and crop no more than we can cul-tivate; to condense the weight of our ex-ports, selling less in the bushel and more on the hoof and in fleece; to systematize our work and calculate intelligently our probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, the mortsaye system, the fashion ystem, the mortgage system, the fashion system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutal protection and advancement. As the occasion may require we shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange; we shall conarbitration in the Grange; we shall co stantly strike to secure the entire harmony and good will of the brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpet ual; we shall earnestly endeavor to sup-press personal, local, sectional, and nat-ional prejudices, all uhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our ments social and material advancement. moral.

moral, social and material advancement.

Fourth, For our business interests we desire to bring producers, consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible; we must dispose of a surplus of middle men, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them; their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits; we wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever; on the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts are trary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for other inverests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact; hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately con-nected with ours, and that harmonious ction is mutually advantageous—keeping in view the first sentence in our declara-tion of principles of action, that individual happiness depends on the general prosperity. We shall therefore advocate for every State an increase in every prac-ticable way of all facilities for trans-porting cheaply to the seaboard or be-tween home producers and consumers all. ween home producers and consumers all the productions of our country, and we adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, freely. We are not enemies or raincoun-navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporations that advance our interests, corporations that advance our interests, nor of any laboring classes in our noble order; there is no Communism, no agrarianism; we are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress people and rob clich to base them of their just profits; we are not ene-submitting nee State Con-ny of monopolies; we long to see the an-tagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an en-lightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century; we are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest; excessive salaries, nigh rates of interest, and exhorbitant per cent, profits in trade; they greatly increase our burdens; they do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers; we desire only self protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transaction, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits; we shall advance the cause of education among curselines and fease.

of education among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power; we will especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical springture downstin soil. that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study.

Fifth, We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth, taught in our organic law, that the Grange, national, State or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true policies and all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for wa litical atmosphere of our country, for w seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear in

Sixth, Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks; many are excluded by the nature of our order, not because they are professional men or artisans, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in condict with our new some interest in conflict with our pur-poses; but we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. W vestige of tyranny and corruption. We half the general desire for practical harmony, equitable compromise and earnest co-operation as an omen of our future

Seventh, It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppress-ed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command. Last, but not means at our command. Last, our nor pur-least, we proclaim it as among our pur-poses to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to memberas indicated by admitting her to member-asip and position in our Order. Implor-ing the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us, we pledge ourselves to faithfully and harmoniously labor for to rationally and harmoniously labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, and politi-cal purity of our foreighters. A memor-al to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotal to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotton States was also presented and unanimously adopted. It is an argument in favor of mixed husbandry in the South, instead of expending the energies of the people in raising a single crop. It says: "During the past seven years our cotton fields have added to the wealth of the world \$3,000,000,000,000 and caused prosperity to smile upon every one wap has handled our crops, save those who struggled for its production. Annually the energies of the cotton planters have been exhausted in attempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple article, whilst quite a single staple article, whilst quite as frequently he has reduced his means in as requently he has reduced his means in supplying his necessary wants, a system based on such a policy and producing such laws must be radically wrong, and if persisted in will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. No people can ever become pros-perous who are not self sustaining. Our fertile soil, exhaustless mineral

abundant water power, and genial salu-brious climate, avails us nothing if annuily we expend millions for subsistence It is generally conceeded that home grown bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the observation of every planter is that those southern farmers who live within themselves are more independent, and less encumbered with debt than those who have relied solely upon northern crops. Were it otherwise it is hazcrops. Were it otherwise it is haz-ardous for any people to rely upon others for a supply of those articles which are necessary for their daily consumption. It then refers to the famine which more than once has occurred in India, owing to than once has occurred in India, owing to the efforts of the people to grow cotton to the exclusion of breadstuffs, and adds that during the past year portions of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota have been invaded by grasshoppers, which destroyed every vestige of vegetation. Imagine your con-dition should a similar invasion become general in the Newtone Counter in the N general in the Northwest. Couple with this the idea of a total failure of the cotton crop, either from the worm, drought, or any other unavoidable cause. Improb-able as such visitations may appear, have we the power to prevent them? and is it wise to subject ourselves to the possibility on which at the same of the farmer's annual we believe there is now annually ur millions of bales of cotton produced of this vast amount is returned to vindicate our prosperity, and one-half of it is expended for necessary supplies, whilst the remainder is divided between labor and taxes. Hence the cost of production has exceeded the value of the article produced. Shall his policy continue? Extensive cotton crops have evinced our unity of purpose and entailed poverty upon us unequally. Uniform adhesion to a mixed husbandry would secure our recuperation. Cotton is a necessity, and the extent of that necesity and before another crowledge. The cost of production has exceeded the value of the article produced. Shall his policy continue? Extensive cotton crops have evinced our unity of purpose and entailed poverty upon us unequally. Uniform adhesion to a mixed husbandry would secure our recuperation. Cotton is a necessity, and the extent of that necesity and be calculated with exactness. If 500,000 bales are grown, they will be used to see the calculated with exactness. If 500,000 bales are grown, they will be used to see the calculated with exactness. If 500,000 bales are grown, they will be used to see the calculated with exactness. If 500,000 bales are grown, they will be used to see the calculated with exactness. If 500,000 bales are grown, they will be used to see the calculated with exactness. If 500,000 bales are grown, they will be used to see the calculated with exactness. If 500,000 bales are grown, they will be used to see the calculated with exactness. If 500,000 bales are grown, they will be used to see the calculated with exactness. If 500,000 bales are grown, they will be used to see the calculated with exactness. If 500,000 bales are grown, they will be used to see the calculated with exactness. If 500,000 bales are grown, they will be used to see the calculated with exactness. If 500,000 bales are grown they will be used to see the calculated with exactness. If 500,000 bales are grown they will be u

price will be sustained by the consequent demand. If 4,500,000 bales are grown the large marginal excess will control and depress the market. The alternatives for success are numerous, but we need not rely upon the single one of co-operating in the determination to subsist at home. With this end attained there is no seem of the control of the contro there is no reason why we should not be the happiest, most independent and pros-perous people on earth.

The memorial is signed by the Masters of the State Grangers of South and North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, Teunessee, and was not only heartify approved by the Committee on Resolutions, but was endorsed by every member of the National Grange.

The Temperance Movement in Ohio.

OUR HUNDRED WOMEN ORGANIZED FOR THE ANTI WHISKY CAMPAIGN. XENIA, Feb. 11.-Four hundred wo men have enlisted in the temperance movement here. The organization was completed this afternoon. Work to commence to-morrow morning.

ONLY TWO LEFT. ONLY TWO LEFT.

RIPLEY, Feb. 11.—This day has been entirely devoted to the suburban work, where there are some obstinate cases. There are only two salcons in the town that have not succumbed, and these are doing nothing, and seem on the verge of surrender. The town was never so orderly before. Anxious drinkers are waiting for the final close of this work, hoping for a reaction, but the ladies are vigilant. or a reaction, but the ladies are vigilant and their organization is permanent. Dr. Bradford, the Kentucky temperance orator, spoke to a crowded audience to-night 189 2 2 ALVOOR ON UMO3

Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASSINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11,—8:00 F, M. PROBABILITIES.

For the Lower Lakes and Ohio Valley, falling harometer, higher temperature, southerly winds and increasing cloudi-For the Upper Lakes and the North-west, low barometer, increasing easterly winds veering to the south and west

cloudy weather and possibly rain or For the Southern States, falling bar-ometer, southeasterly winds, higher tem-perature and cloudy weather. FOREIGN.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. London, Feb. 11.—M. Stewart, conser-rative, has been elected to Parliament from Wigtansburghs, defeating the liber-al candidate, Geo. S. Young, Lord Ad-vocate from Scotland, who held a seat in the late Parliament.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Wheeling Wholesale Market.

OFFICE DAILY DETRILIGENCES, t Wednesday, February 11.

Trade has been moderate during the past week, but devoid of anything particularly important, except the reaction he the Coffee market, to which reference was made at the time. It is true, the demand is confined to supplying immediate wants, and the inquiry is chiefly for such articles as are of absolute necessity, but there is a very fair business in the aggregate, nevertheless.

therees.
APPLES-Sales in a jobbing way at \$3 500
6 50 per bbl., as to quality.
BUTTES—In steady demand; 20c for medium o good; 30c for prime to choice HARING POWDER—85@38c per

BROOMS-Fancy, \$3 25, \$3 75 and \$4 25; plain \$2 25@2 75. CHESSE-There is a continued steady demand CHERRY—There is a continued steady demand, and the market is firm at the recent advance; prime Ohio Factory Itc; New York Be.

CANKED GOODS—Steady. Peaches—3 D cans, \$2 50 or 100 sens; \$ D cans, \$2 50. Tomatos—3 D cans, \$2 50; \$ D cans, \$2 50. Tom—Winslow, \$3 00; other sweet Corn, \$2 75; common Corn, \$2 25. Miscollaneous—Strawberries, \$2 60; Pineapples, \$2 75; Lima Beans, \$2 00; String Beans, \$2 00; Peas, \$2 50, \$2 75.

Eags—Quiet but unchanged feast Vo.

Ecca5—Quiet but unchanged; fresh, 17c.
FERH-White fish \$7 50; No. 2 mackerel, barrels, \$15 00; No. 3 do. \$15 00; No. 2, half barrels
\$8 00; No. 3, do. large \$7 50; No. 3, do. medium
\$7 00. Codfish \$5 50.
FLOUR-Is quiet and unchanged. We quote: Fancy white wheat.....

Suckwheat Flour. 4c per 10 Suckwheat Flour. 4c per 10 Franzusa-Live Goose feathers 85c; other qualities dull.

DRIED FRUIT-Apples 8@9%c as to quality, Peaches 15c; mixed 12c; very scarce and in de-

GRAIN-Wheat -As noted in our last report GRAIN.—Wheat -As noted in our last report is lower; \$1.460 is 5 for red, and \$1.550 its for white. The offerings, that is by dealers here, continues meagre but millers are getting in all they want from the west. The Oaf market is steady, but unchanged at 45c. Corn.—Is in better supply and easier but unchanged at 50c. Bye-Continues in light rupply, and was been supply and sealer but unchanged at 50c. Oye-Continues in light supply, and may be noted at 80c GROCERIES-Trade continues moderately ac-

we, but the market in a general way pr tive, but the market in a general way presents but little that is really new or important.

GROCKRIME—Syrups—Common, 45@35.5; prime, 60@35.5; choice, 70@75.5; fancy, 87c; New Orleans molasses, prime old 55.5; prime new 70c.

Sugars—Refined Hards, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11%; A Coffee, 10%; B Coffee, 10%; C C Vellow 2010; stock of Cuba and Porto Rico exhausted. New Orleans Sugar, fair to fully fair 8%@3%; prime to choice 9%@10c. Demars-ra, none in market.

ra, none in market.

Coffee—Good Rio 31@32c; prime to choice do \$3@34c; Old Yellow fancy 35c; Java 40c Rossted STC.

HAY-The market for baled continues dull

HAY—The market for baled continues duli, but prices have undergone no quotable change, ranging from \$30 00 to \$35 00 per ton, according to quality; loose \$30 00.23 00. The receipts recently have been comparatively light, but the supply is still in excess of the demand.

STRAW—Wheat Straw baled, \$10@13: Oat Straw baled \$15.

NAUS—10d to 50d, \$4 12%; 8d to 9d, \$4 57%; 5d to 7d, 24 52%; 6d to 7d, 24 52%; 6d

lerial change.

Beef, rib roasi, per lb.

Beef, sirlott steak, per Beef, sirlott steak, per Berresh namb, per lb.

Fresh veal, per lb.

Fresh veal, per lb.

Ram, per lb.

Bondiders, per lb.

Brickled porc, per lb.

Dried beef, per lb.

Breakfast bacon, per lb.

Breakfast bacon, per lb. 10@12% ..1236 c Mince meat, per lb.
Lard, per lb.
Chrickens, each.
Turkeys.
Apples, per peck.
Lemons, per dos.
Potatoes, per peck.
Inions, per peck.
Inion Butter, choice yellow, per lb. Cheese, per lb. Eggs, fresh, per dos. Dried apples, per quart... Dried peaches. Flour, per sack. Corn meal, per peck. Buckwheat, per lb.

Toledo Market.

Tolkbo, Feb. 11.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Dull and a shade lower; amber Michigan \$1 482; February \$1 482; March \$1 50a1 502; April \$1 55.. Corn—Dull and nomina; high mixed May 68c; new 60c; low mixed new 59c, no grade new 58c, Oats—A shade 59c, no grade new 58c. Oats—A shade better; No. 2, 47‡c. Clover seed—Steady at \$5 10; mammoth \$5 40.

For additional Markets see Fourth Page Groceries. G. LIST, JR. B. DAVERPORT. 486, E. PARRS.

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